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Mountains shows that there is no evidence in this region in favor of the theory of considerable absorption.

J. P. I.

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*Geological Survey of Canada. Annual Report of Mineral Statistics for 1898.* By E. D. INGALL, Ottawa, 1890. 196 pp.

This report shows an increase of total production for the year covered of 34.89 per cent., a production per capita of \$7.32. This is compared with a total increase for the United States of 10.61 per cent., and a per capita production of \$9.38, the source of the latter statistics not being given. Compared with previous years, there is a steady and large increase. From a table of proportionate values it appears that gold produces more than one-third (35.63 per cent.) of the whole, leaving coal (21.27 per cent.) well in the rear, while the next on the list are silver (6.71 per cent.) and copper (5.52 per cent.) In the preceding year coal had stood at the head of the list, the change of places being due to the large output of gold from the Yukon.

The total estimated value of metallic and non-metallic products is \$38,661,000. The numerous tables usually give the production for several years previous, and afford the means for comparative studies.

C.

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*On the Subdivisions of the Carboniferous System in Eastern Canada, with Special Reference to the Union and Riversdale Formations of Nova Scotia, Referred to the Devonian System by Some Canadian Geologists.* By H. M. AMI, Trans. N. S. Inst. Sci., Vol. X, Session 1899-1900, 17 pp.

The precise scope of the paper is well indicated in the title. The argument proceeds essentially on paleontological lines, and the physical lines of evidence are essentially set aside. In this case these latter embrace unconformities as well as the character of the rocks. The paleontologic evidence embraces plants, crustaceans, insects, mollusks, and amphibia. These are thought to indicate an Eo-Carboniferous age for the Union and Riversdale formations, which have been referred by some Canadian geologists to the Devonian system. The

author's classification of the Carboniferous of Nova Scotia is summarized in the following table :

	Formations	Northern areas	Southern areas	Order
Neo-Carboniferous	{ Cape John Pictou Smelt Brook Small's Brook New Glasgow	Cape John Sandstones	- - -	XII
		Pictou Freestones	- - -	XI
		Smelt Brook shales	- - -	X
		Spirorbis limestones	- - -	IX
		N. Glasgow conglomerates	- - -	VIII
		Coal Measures	- - -	VII
Unconformity				
Meso-Carboniferous	{ Stellarton Westville Hopewell Windsor	{ Millstone grit	Millstone grit	VI
			Unconformity(?)	V
			Hopewell and Windsor	IV
				III
Unconformity - - - - II				
Eo-Carboniferous	{ Union Riversdale		Union Riversdale	{ I
T. C. C.				

T. C. C.

*Transactions of the Australasian Institute of Mining Engineers*, Vol. VI. Edited by A. S. KENYON, Sec., Melbourne, 1900; pp. 247.

The following papers make up the contents :

On Safety Appliances and Precautions Necessary in Mines. By J. R. Godfrey (with 17 figures).

Contacts. By W. H. Ferguson.

Some Notes on Dry Crushing. By N. F. White (with 10 figures).

Contouring on Mining Properties with the Aid of the Tachometer. By H. P. Seale (with 10 figures).

Diamond Mines and Alluvial Deposits, South Africa. By P. R. Day.

The Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid and its Use in Metallurgy. By W. H. Mawdsley (with 10 figures).

Mine Stores. By F. Danvers Power.

The Use of Electricity in Mining. By E. F. J. Holcombe Hewlett (with 1 figure).